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Alcohol and Other Drug Use by Blacks Resident in Selected Areas in the RSA, 1990

Lee Rocha-Silva

SADA 0015

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Principal investigator

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1995

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STUDY DESCRIPTION

SADA STUDY NUMBER: 0015

TITLE: Alcohol and Other Drug Use by Blacks Resident in Selected Areas in the RSA, 1990

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Rocha-Silva, Lee

ABSTRACT:

This survey was aimed at gathering the baseline information needed for rational identification of preventive/treatment needs and framing policy, as well as service delivery. The study focused on: (a) the nature and prevalence of alcohol and other drug use; (b) the extent to which respondents experience "outside pressure" to drink (a demand for alcoholic beverages) and the accessibility of alcoholic beverages in the respondents' communities; (c) self-recognition of alcohol/drug-related problems; (d) the respondents' knowledge of and willingness to use existing services for alcohol/drug-related problems; (e) and the respondents' definitions of terms such as "alcoholism" and "drug dependence", as well as their views on what should be done about these phenomena. The level of alcohol intake was measured in terms of the Khavari Alcohol Test (KAT). The study was commissioned by the Department of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing via the National Office of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (SANCA). The research was conducted by the Centre for Alcohol and Drug-related Research of the HSRC.

SAMPLING: The sample was designed and drawn by the HSRC's Centre for Statistics. A total of 1494 blacks aged 14 years and older was drawn from metropolitan areas, town and squatter camps using proportional stratified sampling. As accurate population figures on the squatter camps bordering on the metropolitan centres were not available, the sample for squatter camps was randomly drawn from areas in the metro-politan centres formally recognised as squatter camps. Areas covered were Pretoria, the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal triangle, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Cape Town.

DATE OF RESEARCH: July 1990

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file in SPSS and machine-readable documentation and questionnaire.

Number of cases:	1 494
Number of records per case:	8
Logical record length:	80
Number of variables:	399
Number of kilobytes:	462 KB

NOTE: Three variables are open-ended with no documentation.

PUBLICATIONS: Rocha-Silva, Lee; "Alcohol and other drug use by blacks resident in selected areas in the RSA", Pretoria, 1991, HSRC Report.